

Choose the most appropriate answer

1- Halliday focuses one branch of linguistics, that is, ----- linguistics

- a. historical b. institutional c. descriptive d. computational

2- In his approach, Sinclair stresses only on ----- for interpretation

- a. morphology b. grammar c. descriptive linguistics d. register

3- Kelkar observes that the language of a literary text is handled by its author in a manner distinct from the everyday, ----- use of that language

- a. poetic b. standard c. classical d. non-literary

4- ----- takes its the linguistics. methods and insights, and also its terminologies from linguistics

- a. Linguistic stylistics b. Literary stylistics c. old English d. Structuralism

5- Many the stylistics studies are still unsurpassed like ----- tenor analysis of metaphor

- a. Roman Jakobson's b. T.S. Eliot's c. Richard's d. Leo Spitzer's

6- The time from ----- stylistics became recognized as an academic discipline

- a. 1950s to 1970s b. 1940 to 1960s c. 1950s to 1975s d. 1955 to 1980s

7- Linguistic features may ----- from the accepted norms in their manner of expression

- a. profound b. emerge c. appear d. deviate

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8- Creative writers are well aware of between the message they want to convey and the syntax which is encoded

- a. difference b. correlation c. dissimulation d. assimilation

9- A parallel construction, in the style of literary works, carries an function

- a. expressive b. descriptive c. emotive d. elusive

10- Enumeration as a stylistic device is known conventionally as a semantic field

- a. sporadic b. poetic c. periodic d. synchronic

11- The use of language is found only in the literary language and does not exist in the daily communication which is straight-forward and direct

- a. literary b. utilitarian c. symbolic d. connotational

12- The meaning of word in literature can be taken as in the case of everyday language

- a. freely b. literally c. word-for-word d. precisely

13- points out that there is no noticeable difference between connotative and denotative meaning

- a. Halliday b. Sinclair c. Jakobson d. Widdowson

14- Jakobson discusses the function of language which he defines as the use of language which focuses on the actual form of the message itself

- a. poetic b. historical c. grammatical d. institutional

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15- It is claimed that is a basic principle of aesthetic communication

- a. foregrounding b. cohesion c. coherence d. stylistics

16- Foregrounding Occur when there is between the semantic feature of an item in the code and those which are bestowed upon it by the contextual environment in which it appears

- a. difference b. similarity c. correspondence d. deviation

17- refers to the ways in which syntactic, lexical and phonological features connect within and between sentences in a text

- a. Coherence b. Cohesion c. foregrounding d. Deviation

18- is figure of speech that implies more of a comparison then a direct impression (without "as" or "like"!!)

- a. Simile b. Metaphor c. Euphemism d. Hyperbole

19- The violation of the accepted norms of language called

- a. authentic b. de-moralization c. automatization d. de-automatization

20- The scientific language fully the cultural loads

- a. discards b. gets c. has d. contains

21- is a figure of speech used in rhetoric in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept

- a. Personification b. Paradox c. Metonymy d. Parallelism

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22- attributes a human quality to animals or inanimate things

- a. Enjambment b. Personification c. Alliteration d. Metaphor

23- According to Leech is the manner in which deviation in a text are related to each other to form intra-textual pattern

- a. coherence b. cohesion c. foregrounding d. cohesion of foregrounding

24- Books and Warren are of the view that the term style is usually used with reference to the poet's manner of choosing, ordering and arranging his

- a. activities b. structures c. variations d. words

25- According to Traugott and Pratt style refers to patterned choice, whether at the phonological, lexical, syntactic, or level

- a. semantic b. pragmatic c. psychological d. morphological

26- defines style as the message carried by frequency distribution and transitional probabilities of [a discourse's] linguistic features, especially as they differ those of the same features in the language as whole

- a. Davy b. Wellander c. Beg d. Bloch

27- is that stylistic device in which two or more words have the same vowel in the middle, but different consonants either in the beginning or at the repetition of the same or similar vowel sounds within stressed syllables words

- a. rhyme b. alliteration c. assonance d. Consonance

28- When the writer uses two or more words that begin with the same consonants and end with the same consonants, it is called

- a. assonance b. consonance c. onomatopoeia d. Rhyme

29- Rhyme is a stylistic device .

- a. semantic b. syntactic c. morphological d. phonological

30- is a figure of speech describing the joining two or more parts of a sentence with a single common verb or noun .

- a. Consonance b. Metonymy c. Zeugma d. Euphemism

31- is a superfluous repetition of words that does not clarify a statement

- a. Tautology b. Framing c. Anticlimax d. Asyndeton

32- The striking disparity in iron as an stylistic device is achieved through the interactional interplay of two meanings which are in to each other .

- a. opposition b. agreement c. parallel d. concord

33- Macke indicates that irony is generally used to convey a meaning

- a. positive b. neutral c. negative d. descriptive

34- In the poem "The Solitary Reaper" the absence of rhyme in line 1 and 3 of the first and last stanzas may be a device

- a. coherence b. cohesion c. foregrounding d. metonymy

35- the repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several clauses

- a. Anaphora b. Epiphora c. Litotes d. Juxtaposition

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36- takes place when the initial part of a syntactical unit in a paragraph is repeated at the end of it

- a. Farming b. Allusion c. Tautology d. polysendeton

37- is one of the stylistic devices in which different things are mentioned one by one

- a. Climax b. Contrast c. Chiasmus d. Enumeration

38- The stylistic theory owes not Russian formalism, French semiology and Prague School linguistics, but also to American structural linguistics and

- a. British mentalism b. British organization
c. British functionalism d. British formalism

39- Halliday propounds the term as another new name for stylistics

- a. literary stylistics b. linguistic stylistics c. scientific stylistics d. stylistic theory

40- Placing two items side to side to create a certain effect reveal an attitude or accomplish a purpose is known as a

- a. litotes b. Parallelism c. Portmanteau word d. Juxtaposition

41- is a literary technique in which the author examines two opposites

- a. Climax b. Chiasmus c. Contrast d. Pun

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42- Literary critics have taken the syntactic knowledge of literary work in terms like----
simple

- a. simple b. terse c. loose d. all

43- the impersonal nature of the song is highlighted by the use of
construction, " a voice so thrilling ricer was heard"

- a. active b. passive c. reported speech d. If clause

44- depends on the 'author' who was given the central position and 'text' was
either ignored o given very little importance

- a. Traditional literary theory b. structuralism literary theory
c. American theory d. British theory

45- Stylistic is an outcome of

- a. Structuralism literary theory b. Traditional literary theory
c. British theory d. American theory

Discuss Two only of the following questions :

- 1- Stylistics
- 2- Pun
- 3- Hyperbole
- 4- Foregrounding

[illegible]

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